



# THE WORLD

## GEORGE BUSH'S EUROPEAN VISIT OVER

Washington. US Vice-President George Bush has ended his tour of Western Europe after visiting Great Britain, West Germany, Denmark, Ireland, France, and Finland.

The tour was aimed at whitewashing the US' adventurous policy towards escalation of military preparations and the stepping up of American interference in the internal affairs of other countries. It has also

been trying to secure the consent of the American NATO allies for the deployment of new US nuclear missiles to Western Europe.

However, Vice-President Bush has seen for himself that the West Europeans are firmly opposed to their country's being hitched to the militarist wagon driven by the White House. Wherever he went he was met by protest demonstrations against America's policy.

## SYRIA'S STAND

Damascus. Syria has not given up its opposition to the crippling agreement with Israel which the United States has imposed on Lebanon, since this agreement threatens the security and interests of Lebanon, Syria and the other Arab nations and is dangerous to the cause of peace in the Middle East, as can be seen from recent developments. This was said by the Syrian President Hafiz al-Assad, according to a Syrian Arab News Agency (SANA) report, during the meeting he had with

the American Secretary of State George Shultz. The Syrian president stressed that the Lebanese-Israeli agreement is brought with even more serious consequences for the Middle East than the Camp David deal.

The only way of guaranteeing independence, sovereignty and national unity to Lebanon, is to withdraw the Israeli troops out of Lebanon without any preconditions, said the Syrian president, who also stressed that his country had been consistently working for Lebanon's unity, independence and sovereignty.



"Black hole" to the golden calf constellations.  
Drawing by N. Malov

## FIGHTING CONTINUES IN CHAD

Paris. Franco-Presse-TASS. Heavy fighting in the vicinity of the city of Urum Shabua, in the north-east of Chad is continuing between troops loyal to Goukouni Oueddei, Chairman of the Transitional Government of National Unity and leader of the Front for the National Liberation of Chad (FROLINAT), and the forces of the Ndjamena regime. According to information at the disposal of the Com-

munist of Goukouni Oueddei's troops, the Ndjamena regime, led by Hissene Habré, receives surveillance information from the United States obtained from spy satellites.

On a French television, TF 1, on its news programme, it was stated that Habré has sent a personal message to President Mitterrand in which he asks for direct French intervention in Chad.

## CHAD

### BIG PROVOCATION IN THE MAKING

The help which Paris gives to Habré's forces amounts to an act of aggression against the people of Chad, says a statement broadcast by the radio of the Transitional Government of National Unity. France's actions, in sending arms and mercenaries to Chad with the support of the United States, is leading to an escalation of the conflict.

Addis Ababa, Plana by the US administration to hold next month large-scale military exercises in the Middle East and Eastern Africa, which will involve the interventionist "rapid deployment force", is a threat to the peace and security of the

world, declared Ethiopia's Foreign Minister.

It will encourage some countries to adventurous actions against others. US manoeuvres in Africa and the Middle East is taking on new proportions, as the US has increased its troops in areas beyond its frontier. This may well increase tensions in the world and were deliberately timed to coincide with a major development in the Middle East and Africa, especially in Chad. This is a chance that the US administration is prepared to use a means, fair or foul, to advance its mercenary goals, the statement emphasizes.

## VIEWPOINT

Yuri KURITSYN

## UNCTAD SESSION: DEBATABLE RESULTS

It appears that all hopes that the 15 "third world" countries had for the 6th UNCTAD Session in Belgrade have come crashing to the ground, for practically none of the major demands and claims they made of their capitalist economic partners have been met.

The demands were quite moderate, fair and logical — to eliminate trade world trade and economic cooperation. If only the most unfair practices — holdovers from colonial times when the interests of the subjugated peoples were flouted.

More specifically, the developing countries of the colonial discrimination and pressure as trade in "open" world markets as well as of the ardent barriers, including those of a political nature, erected against them in capitalist markets. In put an end to the plundering of the natural riches and of the economies of former colonies and semicolonies, taking the form of continued arbitrary practices in the setting of prices for their raw materials and traditional exports of which the financial institutions, controlled by world capital, are often guilty.

Equality and justice is all that the young independent nations

of Asia, Africa and Latin America have for a long time been pressing the industrial capitalist countries, and it is this which they are persistently being denied. They are also being denied an equally legitimate demand for wider and reproductive aid in order to boost their economic development and their burden of debt, anchoring them to backwardness and dependence, as argued in other words, they are demanding compensation, if only to a small degree, for what they were and are being deprived of by colonial and neo-colonial practices.

They were told, however, that the leading capitalist nations will make no substantive changes in economic policy to neutralise them, that is, to "old" them. They should open for private capital and create favourable conditions for it; in other words, it is being suggested to the "third world" that it voluntarily lighter still further, the motto of economic dependence which it is trying so hard to rid itself of.

On balance, this session revealed that the USA and other leading capitalist nations do not intend making any practical moves to alleviate the effects that the current crisis in the capitalist economy is having on the developing countries. They still insist on their right to exploit the developing countries, taking the form of continued arbitrary practices in the setting of prices for their raw materials and traditional exports of which the financial institutions, controlled by world capital, are often guilty.

Equality and justice is all that the young independent nations



resist the ideas of globalisation, democratising the international economic order, as well as the proposal to expand the role and functions of UNCTAD in world trade. They voted or indirectly, denouncing the use of economic relations for political ends.

However, one would not be justified in describing the upshot of the forum as totally disappointing, for it emphasized the growing scale and promise of the well-established principles and forms of economic cooperation between the socialist and developing nations. This cooperation will doubtless come to have an increasingly prominent role to play in the system of world economic relations taken as a whole and in the restructuring of such relations on a fairer and more equitable basis.

Most of the 160 participants reaffirmed their allegiance to the goal of preserving and strengthening world peace as being critical to economic advancement and progress. The document issued at the session supported the idea launched by the socialist countries several years ago, whereby current arms spending by international scientific and technical assistance to developing countries will figure prominently on the agenda.

Speaking at the opening of the session, UN Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuellar stressed that the economic crisis will test the developing countries. The economic situation of the nations, he stressed, is still serious. He emphasized the need for urgent measures to be taken in the dangerous deterioration in the economic situation of developing countries, specifically in the area of currency and financial relations and of trade in materials.

### ECOSOC SESSION IN PROGRESS

Geneva. The representatives of 54 nations who are now taking part in a session of the UN Economic and Social Council at the Geneva Palace of Nations will discuss the world economic situation, permanent sovereignty over natural resources, the Israeli-occupied Arab territory, the activities of transnational corporations, the complex of problems relating to international scientific and technical cooperation as well as cooperation in power engineering and the exploitation of natural resources. Economic technical assistance to developing countries will figure prominently on the agenda.

Speaking at the opening of the session, UN Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuellar stressed that the economic crisis will test the developing countries. The economic situation of the nations, he stressed, is still serious. He emphasized the need for urgent measures to be taken in the dangerous deterioration in the economic situation of developing countries, specifically in the area of currency and financial relations and of trade in materials.

In an NBC television interview, UN Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuellar stressed that the economic crisis will test the developing countries. The economic situation of the nations, he stressed, is still serious. He emphasized the need for urgent measures to be taken in the dangerous deterioration in the economic situation of developing countries, specifically in the area of currency and financial relations and of trade in materials.

MIN INFORMATION No. 32, 1983

# THE WORLD

## Boris PONOMAREV Soviet Union has no need for

(Continued from page 1)

## NATO SECRETS REVEALED

American delegation Thomas S. Foley said at the meeting between American and Soviet parliamentarians which have come into the regular contacts in the between representatives of two nations. He suggested a meeting of scientific committees to collect data on the Middle East, which is ready to this day, of the state of diplomatic relations between the USA and the USSR.

The first nuclear strike and limited nuclear warfare were not invented by the Reagan administration, the journal points out, for ten years ago they formed part of a NATO plan for Europe. This follows from the NATO top classified document code-named "2 ATAF".

The journal quotes from the secret document "2 ATAF" of January 31, 1973, as follows: the goal of the first selective strike is to destroy the strategic potentialities of the Warsaw Treaty, their vital means of control and defence to do the greatest damage possible.

The plan still stands today, as confirmed by all subsequent NATO plans and actions to the past ten years. The only difference, "Magezin" emphasizes, is that back in 1973 such plans were kept secret, while today Reagan and his administration are quite outspoken about atomic war in Europe.

The plan still stands today, as confirmed by all subsequent NATO plans and actions to the past ten years. The only difference, "Magezin" emphasizes, is that back in 1973 such plans were kept secret, while today Reagan and his administration are quite outspoken about atomic war in Europe.



The counter-revolutionary groupings, which engage in constant acts of aggression against Nicaragua, with the assistance of the United States, have suffered a series of defeats at the hands of the Sandinista People's Army and "militiamen" detachments. In the photo: the defenders of the city of Jalapa, which the Sandinistas have repeatedly tried to capture.

## JULY 12: DAY OF PROTEST IN CHILE

Santiago. The opposition forces in Chile are making preparations for the third Day of National Protest, which has been appointed for July 12.

The decision to hold this action has been taken by representatives of various political forces. The Chileans will protest against the anti-popular policies of repressive carried out by the military fascist dictatorship and will take actions in favour

of the restoration of democracy and human rights. Previous national protest days were held on May 11 and June 14 this year.

Chairmen of the association of the political parties of different orientations or PRODEN, the Project for the National and Regional Development for Salvation, Jorge Lavandeira, said that on the Day of National Protest the above demands will be presented to the government.

## Science and technology

### EARTH'S PROTOTYPE?

The atmosphere of Titan, the largest Saturn satellite, in many ways resembles that of the Earth during the most ancient geological epoch before life came into being on our planet. This hypothesis has been advanced by American astronomers, who, according to an observatory spokesman in Arizona, USA, have discovered carbon dioxide in Titan's atmosphere.

He said the discovery is the "first unequivocal proof of the existence of oxygen-containing compounds in Titan's atmosphere". Research data "confirm the similarity of Titan's atmosphere to the conditions existing on Earth in distant geological epochs".

A short while ago, this eminent scientist produced inconclusive evidence that the fall-out of so-called "yellow rain", which the Washington myth-mongers are trying to pass off as being some mysterious chemical weapon, is natural in origin and based on products derived from haze. He also reported that he and his colleagues had succeeded in detecting a substance which, it is alleged, is an ingredient of the notorious "yellow rain", not only in South-East Asia, but also in the town of Cambridge, Massachusetts. Professor Meselson, who teaches geology at Harvard University and is an expert in matters involving biological, biological and chemical weapons.

He said the discovery is the "first unequivocal proof of the existence of oxygen-containing compounds in Titan's atmosphere". Research data "confirm the similarity of Titan's atmosphere to the conditions existing on Earth in distant geological epochs".

The Japanese company say that their engineers have developed a battery half the thickness of a human hair and capable of powering a wristwatch for up to 300 hours, Reuter reports.

The Japanese company say that they are not planning to start commercial production of this 2.5 v battery since the costs have not yet been calculated and they have not yet worked out how to mass produce it.

The battery measures four millimetres (0.158 inches) square and 0.024 millimetres (0.00134 inches) deep.

OUTLOOK FOR AFRICA

It is a long time since Africa has been in the focus of attention in the world press to the degree it was at the start of this summer, with jubilant solemnly celebrated in all countries of the continent and tragic events which would have been avoided, writes TASS political analyst S. Kulin reviewing the current situation on the continent, in KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA.

S. Kulin points out, among other things, that although Africa is the world's highest infant mortality rate, its population is rapidly growing and will have nearly doubled by the year 2000 to reach 800 million. Its economic growth rates on the other hand are unable to keep pace with this demographic boom. Unless the economic growth indicators climb rapidly in the next 20 years, three out of four Africans, aged between 15 and 30, will be unemployed. Calculations indicate that by the start of the 21st century, 80 per cent of Africans will be illiterate, more than the entire African population in 1970.

## OF INTEREST

### Searching for the fleet of Napoleon

The Egyptian Government has approved French plans for Napoleon Bonaparte's fleet. It was sunk by the British in 1798 during the Battle of Cape Abukir, where the Nile flows into the Mediterranean. In 1862, French ships transported Napoleon's expeditionary army to Egypt. But on August 1, 1798, the British squadron, under the command of Admiral

Nelson, launched a surprise attack on the British. Napoleon lost more than a dozen ships and his 30,000-strong army was cut off from France.

Taylor

ROUND  
the Soviet  
Union

PROSPECTS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SYSTEM FOR THE JOINT TRAINING OF SCIENTIFIC CADRES WERE EXAMINED BY SCIENTISTS AND SPECIALISTS FROM CMEA COUNTRIES WHO ATTENDED AN INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR IN LENINGRAD. Over the past five years, four thousand CMEA scientists and experts have qualified via this system, while nearly twenty thousand people have been trained.

THE ANNUAL DAY OF ALL CRAFTS FESTIVAL HAS TAKEN PLACE IN THE LITHUANIAN CAPITAL OF VILNIUS. The city forest park was the venue for contests between woodcarvers, metal embossers, weavers, potters and bakers. The contests were accompanied by the singing of village choirs, and the spectators were able to buy what had been made in front of their eyes at colourful painted stalls.

A RAFT MADE UP OF TWO POWERFUL TECHNOLOGICAL COLUMNS, EACH OF WHICH IS NINETY METRES LONG AND WEIGHS 600 TONNES, SET OFF RECENTLY FROM THE PORT AT THE CHEMICAL ENGINEERING FACTORY IN THE TOWN OF DZERZHINSK, IN THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION. It will travel along the Volga-Baltic Canal, the White, the Rarents, and the Kara Seas in the Arctic and then along the Ob and Irtysh Rivers, in Siberia, to end up at the Tobolok port-channel complex. The voyage will take over two months. However, this is the quickest and cheapest way of delivering the columns, for if they went by railway, they would have to be taken to places, and it would take at least two years to put them together.

THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF ACOUSTICIANS WAS HELD RECENTLY IN MOSCOW. New plans were outlined for the use of sound waves in the national economy, science and medicine, and the main directions to be taken by research in this promising field over the next few years were decided on.

## KURŠIAI SPIT: IDEAL SUMMER HOLIDAY LOCATION

Most people like their holidays in summer. The recreation (plus holidays combined with travel) of the Soviet people is first and foremost in the hands of the trade unions, which have more than 13 thousand resorts at their disposal. This year alone, more than 1.700 million rubles will be spent by them on organizing recreation and treatment for holidaymakers. Having an extensive social security budget at their disposal, the unions are able to provide every fifth place at sanatoriums and every tenth place at real homes to union members free of charge, while the rest of the accommodation is made available to members plus their families at one-third of its actual cost.

Accommodation granted at a discount or free of charge is also provided by the trade unions to those who are load of

travelling, with this form of holiday-making enjoying increasing popularity. There are a thousand union-run tourist bases, and thousands of interesting routes across the most picturesque parts of the Soviet Union, such as the famous Kuršiai Spit in Lithuania, a narrow strip of land separating Kuršiai Bay from the Baltic Sea (see photos). Being 87 kilometers long and between 14 and 3.8 kilometers wide, the spit was formed about five thousand years ago from sand deposited by the coastal currents. The local landscape here is a natural kaleidoscope: a unique combination of forms, light and shadow which change with every succeeding season. Elk, wild boar, hares, badgers, and foxes inhabit the forests.

## Pipes for Tyumen oil and gas fields

A convoy of ships has brought a great number of big-diameter pipes for the Siberian oil and gas pipelines from the West European ports to the

mouth of the Ob River. The atomic icebreakers, "Lenin" and "Sibir", led the ships through the thick ice of the Kara Sea. During the summer

navigation season, Soviet seamen are to deliver a hundred thousand tonnes of pipes to the Yamal Peninsula. A second convoy of ships is now steaming towards the East of the Soviet Union across the Arctic seas. It is in progress.

such station there. Mutnov, will have just its first unit of 50,000 kW and will ultimately reach the capacity of between 150,000 and 200,000 kW, writes EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA.

The use of underground heat, a logically pure source of energy, has much promise, but until recently was made difficult to use in electric power engineering by a range of scientific and technological barriers resulting from its properties, specifically its regressive emanation.

The latest developments by Soviet engineers helped reach a stage where the cost of electric power generation of geothermal stations has equalled that of common thermal stations using fuel oil or coal, making them construction quite an economic proposition.

Apart from Kamchatka, a volcano area, 100,000 kW of the country, the newspaper points out,

## SOVIET ARCHAEOLOGY TODAY

LITTRATURNAYA GAZETA writes that the All-Union Conference of Soviet Archaeologists, which took place in Moscow, is further evidence of the attention paid to the USSR to the study and preservation of historical monuments, including archaeological sites.

One of the most characteristic features of contemporary Soviet archaeology is the fact that it stresses the study of the history of ancient man together with the natural surroundings. For this reason botanists, zoologists, ichthyologists, physiologists, chemists and geologists should be found in archaeological expeditions.

Another characteristic feature is that data, accumulated over a long period of time, is systematized. This is also the purpose of the 20-volume series, "Archaeology of the USSR", which is present in the process of publication. A detailed examination is being undertaken of all the regions of the Soviet Union, with the

## UNDERGROUND HEAT FOR ELECTRICITY GENERATION

As the capacity of the country's first geothermal power station in Peninsula Kamchatka (Ponosnoy) has reached a fairly modest 11,000 kW, the next

## METALLURGICAL GIANT AT OSKOL

The Oskol Metallurgical Complex in the city of Oskol has brought to its national capacity its first shop which produces copper concentrate.

Every year, the shop produces 2.4 million tons of valuable metallurgical material. The shop is equal to a large factory. Technological processes are controlled from a control panel, and electrical instruments regulate all operations from preparation of raw materials to dispatch of finished product.

The Oskol Metallurgical Complex, south of Oskol, produces the best copper in the country, with iron content up to 6.7 per cent and a natural silica admixture.

When the first shaft for the metallurgical shop starts operation later this year, the metallurgical products serve as a raw material for production of metallized salts, having an iron content of 10 per cent. This opens up the way to the reduced production of salt. Smelting is due to start in the third production phase -- an electric smelter goes into op-

eration.

The Kuršiai Spit in the evening.

example, was designed by Mikhail Kazakov. The ensemble also includes the hospital gardens and pavilions along the embankment. The Alexandrovsky Palace with its gilded carillagony, vast palatial square and part of the original garden is of particular interest. Lynn Vitali, the sculptor, was among those who helped decorate it.

The 10th and 18th-century pink pavilions are also of architectural interest and protected by the state. The Smolny House and the bath House near the Ushakovsky Pond, of the steep Moskva River bank, are of indisputable value. The grove nearby is surrounded by very old trees, and a hunting lodge stands over the steep precipice.

At the beginning of September, the traditional Moscow International Book Fair '83 will be opening in the Soviet capital.

As in previous years, the motto of the Fair will be "Books in the service of peace and progress". Any firm or organization acknowledging the motto and adhering to the Fair's rules can take part.

At the present time over 2,200 publishers from 90 countries have announced their intention of taking part. Items from 83 countries participated in the 1982 Fair. But much more is involved in these Fairs now than figures. The most important thing is that despite the complex international situation, the Fairs are evidence that the Helsinki spirit triumphs over the spirit of unilateralism. They show that international book exchange is an effective means of cultural communication between countries. It also helps strengthen understanding.

The following major world publishers have expressed their wish to participate in the Fair: Penguin Publishing Corporation, The Times Mirror Co, Academic Press Inc, and a group of British publishers from the USA: Macmillan Ltd, Penguin Books Ltd, and Oxford University Press, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Springer-Verlag and Gruyter, Wagner (West German), Giuffrè Editrice (Italy), Flammarion (France), the Japanese Association of Publishers for Cultural Exchange, and many others.

The following major world publishers have expressed their wish to participate in the Fair: Penguin Publishing Corporation, The Times Mirror Co, Academic Press Inc, and a group of British publishers from the USA: Macmillan Ltd, Penguin Books Ltd, and Oxford University Press, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Springer-Verlag and Gruyter, Wagner (West German), Giuffrè Editrice (Italy), Flammarion (France), the Japanese Association of Publishers for Cultural Exchange, and many others.

This year there are to be special international displays at the Fair. One of these for instance is "The Role of the Book in the Development of National Culture and Education". Soviet publishers are responsible for the exhibition "From Ivan蒲odorov to Our Day", in coincide with the 400th anniversary of the Russian pioneer of printing, according to a UNESCO decision to be celebrated throughout the world. A debate dedicated to the role of the book in the development of national culture, will form part of the traditional "Club of Business Meetings" conference.

Prior to the exhibition the general management of the Fair, together with the "Soviet Books" magazine, organized an international competition of children's drawings. Its motto was "We will give the world to the Earth's children". 13,000 entries were received from many countries. The best works are to be exhibited at the Fair, and the authors of the winning entries will be invited to attend.

The Soviet Union will be holding on the biggest display at the Fair. Over 200 Soviet publishers will be presenting about 20,000 titles -- the best of what has been published in the country over the past two years. The USSR accepts one of the leading places in the world in terms of the amount of literature published in foreign languages. Today, it produces books in 52 foreign languages and these are distributed in upwards of 140 countries. The USSR is ranked the world's No. 1 publisher and translator.

One of the photographs of old Moscow by Dedeo Tocelli showing the present-day junction of Gorky Street, Pushkin Square and Street.

## Places to visit



## THE NESKUCHNY GARDEN

This picturesque corner of Moscow is part of Corky Park. In existence since the mid-1700s, it must be the only ensemble in the centre of the city to combine architectural monuments within a landscaped park.

Well-known Russian architects were involved in the project. The former Giltaya hospital, for

example, was designed by Mikhail Kazakov. The ensemble also includes the hospital gardens and pavilions along the embankment. The Alexandrovsky Palace with its gilded carillagony, vast palatial square and part of the original garden is of particular interest. Lynn Vitali, the sculptor, was among those who helped decorate it.

The 10th and 18th-century pink pavilions are also of architectural interest and protected by the state. The Smolny House and the bath House near the Ushakovsky Pond, of the steep Moskva River bank, are of indisputable value. The grove nearby is surrounded by very old trees, and a hunting lodge stands over the steep precipice.

At the beginning of September, the traditional Moscow International Book Fair '83 will be opening in the Soviet capital.

As in previous years, the motto of the Fair will be "Books in the service of peace and progress". Any firm or organization acknowledging the motto and adhering to the Fair's rules can take part.

At the present time over 2,200 publishers from 90 countries have announced their intention of taking part. Items from 83 countries participated in the 1982 Fair. But much more is involved in these Fairs now than figures. The most important thing is that despite the complex international situation, the Fairs are evidence that the Helsinki spirit triumphs over the spirit of unilateralism. They show that international book exchange is an effective means of cultural communication between countries. It also helps strengthen understanding.

The following major world publishers have expressed their wish to participate in the Fair: Penguin Publishing Corporation, The Times Mirror Co, Academic Press Inc, and a group of British publishers from the USA: Macmillan Ltd, Penguin Books Ltd, and Oxford University Press, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Springer-Verlag and Gruyter, Wagner (West German), Giuffrè Editrice (Italy), Flammarion (France), the Japanese Association of Publishers for Cultural Exchange, and many others.

This year there are to be special international displays at the Fair. One of these for instance is "The Role of the Book in the Development of National Culture and Education". Soviet publishers are responsible for the exhibition "From Ivan蒲odorov to Our Day", in coincide with the 400th anniversary of the Russian pioneer of printing, according to a UNESCO decision to be celebrated throughout the world. A debate dedicated to the role of the book in the development of national culture, will form part of the traditional "Club of Business Meetings" conference.

Prior to the exhibition the general management of the Fair, together with the "Soviet Books" magazine, organized an international competition of children's drawings. Its motto was "We will give the world to the Earth's children". 13,000 entries were received from many countries. The best works are to be exhibited at the Fair, and the authors of the winning entries will be invited to attend.

The Soviet Union will be holding on the biggest display at the Fair. Over 200 Soviet publishers will be presenting about 20,000 titles -- the best of what has been published in the country over the past two years. The USSR accepts one of the leading places in the world in terms of the amount of literature published in foreign languages. Today, it produces books in 52 foreign languages and these are distributed in upwards of 140 countries. The USSR is ranked the world's No. 1 publisher and translator.

One of the photographs of old Moscow by Dedeo Tocelli showing the present-day junction of Gorky Street, Pushkin Square and Street.

## VIEWPOINT

## Moscow awaits world publishers

Irakly CHKHIVISHVILI,

First Vice Chairman of the USSR State Committee for Publishing, Printing and Book Distribution

At the beginning of September, the traditional Moscow International Book Fair '83 will be opening in the Soviet capital.

As in previous years, the motto of the Fair will be "Books in the service of peace and progress". Any firm or organization acknowledging the motto and adhering to the Fair's rules can take part.

At the present time over 2,200 publishers from 90 countries have announced their intention of taking part. Items from 83 countries participated in the 1982 Fair. But much more is involved in these Fairs now than figures. The most important thing is that despite the complex international situation, the Fairs are evidence that the Helsinki spirit triumphs over the spirit of unilateralism. They show that international book exchange is an effective means of cultural communication between countries. It also helps strengthen understanding.

The following major world publishers have expressed their wish to participate in the Fair: Penguin Publishing Corporation, The Times Mirror Co, Academic Press Inc, and a group of British publishers from the USA: Macmillan Ltd, Penguin Books Ltd, and Oxford University Press, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Springer-Verlag and Gruyter, Wagner (West German), Giuffrè Editrice (Italy), Flammarion (France), the Japanese Association of Publishers for Cultural Exchange, and many others.

This year there are to be special international displays at the Fair. One of these for instance is "The Role of the Book in the Development of National Culture and Education". Soviet publishers are responsible for the exhibition "From Ivan蒲odorov to Our Day", in coincide with the 400th anniversary of the Russian pioneer of printing, according to a UNESCO decision to be celebrated throughout the world. A debate dedicated to the role of the book in the development of national culture, will form part of the traditional "Club of Business Meetings" conference.

Prior to the exhibition the general management of the Fair, together with the "Soviet Books" magazine, organized an international competition of children's drawings. Its motto was "We will give the world to the Earth's children". 13,000 entries were received from many countries. The best works are to be exhibited at the Fair, and the authors of the winning entries will be invited to attend.

The Soviet Union will be holding on the biggest display at the Fair. Over 200 Soviet publishers will be presenting about 20,000 titles -- the best of what has been published in the country over the past two years. The USSR accepts one of the leading places in the world in terms of the amount of literature published in foreign languages. Today, it produces books in 52 foreign languages and these are distributed in upwards of 140 countries. The USSR is ranked the world's No. 1 publisher and translator.

One of the photographs of old Moscow by Dedeo Tocelli showing the present-day junction of Gorky Street, Pushkin Square and Street.

## ENTERTAINMENT

### SCREEN OF PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP MINI AT MOSCOW FILM FESTIVAL

Krishnan Hariharan,  
film director, India

The Indian arts have always and friends in the Soviet Union. We are very happy that the retrospective shows of the best films made by the world's leading film makers includes a retrospective of Raj Kapoor movies, India's competition film entry, "The Seventh Seal", is in Tandil. Thus, the Moscow Film Festival is the first international event to feature a film in a language which is native to ten million of my compatriots and to me, the director of the film.

Sandra Holmes,  
film director, Australia

This is the first time that I have submitted an entry, "Vishwala". In the Moscow Film Festival shows competition. The film covers the 25 years of my life I spent among the Australian aborigines. I wanted to record and preserve for posterity their thoughts, speech, pictures and religion. Although I am an anthropologist by education, the film was made for purposes other than anthropology. It is mainly the man who derives his strength from his native soil and his ancestors, a man of spiritual who fights for his land. My film, that man, foreman, appeals to human feelings. This is also in the best traditions of the Russian cinema. I have always been inspired by Sergei Eisenstein and Roman Karmen who are the greatest of all film directors. They are my mentors and have shown me how to depict the life of ordinary people and to raise major human problems.

Aslam Akram,  
First Deputy Secretary  
General of the Film  
Makers' Union,  
Afghanistan

The Moscow Film Festival has had a considerable influence on the development of Afghan cinema. For the past two years, Kabul has been the venue of annual festivals of



Soviet movie actor Vyacheslav Tikhonov and world famous film actresses open the festival.  
Photo by Andrei Kryazev

Afghan film inspired by the example of the Moscow and Tashkent film festivals. The All-Union Institute for Cinematography trains Afghan students, and the Soviet Union gives technical assistance to the young Afghan film industry. One of the films which we have brought along to the festival is "The Last Summer in Kabul", a Muslim and Afghanistan co-production. It is about the life and struggle of the Afghans and about joint work by Soviet and Afghan doctors. It is very pleasant to realize that our films are known in the Soviet Union, The Afghan film, "Awakening", which won first prize at the recent Tashkent Film Festival, is soon to go on general release in your country.

I am grateful to the Moscow Film Festival for the opportunity it gives me to meet people. The Soviet port of Nakhodka is only an hour and a half's flight from Japan.

Thus, in terms of geography, the Soviet Union is our closest neighbour. I would like to use the language of the cinema to help my compatriots learn more about your country and to overcome the distorted views we have of each other. My dream is to make a film about the friendship between our children.

In everyday life Mervan is quiet, polite, ironic and somewhat reserved. He perks up when the conversation turns to acting. He is also fond of ice-hockey and soccer.

Like his parents before him he is now concerned but pleased that his son has also decided to become an actor.

The motto of the Moscow Film Festival, "For Humanity and Cinema Art, and for Peace and Friendship Among Nations" is very dear to me. All my films have as their theme the value of human life and the need to

Maria AMAROVA  
Natalya DAVYDOVA

### Music all the way

A good beginning is how the talks which were held in Moscow between the West German Society for the Protection of Composers' Rights (GEMA) and VAP have been described by composer Peter Jona Kora, who was one of those taking part. In the FRG the interest in music by Soviet composers is enormous, said Professor Erich Schulze, GEMA's Director-General. Next year, a Dmitry Shostakovich Festival will be held at 16 musical centres in the North Rhine-Westphalia region. The festival which will be a very representative one has no precedent in other countries. All the music by the Soviet composer, including his chamber works and music for the theatre and cinema, will be played. Exhibitions are to be held as part of the festival and symposiums on the following subjects: "Shostakovich and His Pupils", "Shostakovich and His Art", "Modern Music After Shostakovich". Music by other Soviet composers will also be performed.

The 80 symphony orchestras in West Germany have often played Soviet music. A short while ago, a delegation led by the Soviet composer Rodion Shchedrin visited six West German cities where they made a holiday, musicians, and reported.



During the press conference (left to right): composers Christian Birch Schulze, and Hans W. Sikorski, President of Musikverband Berlin and Peter Jona Kora, GEMA's Director-General. Professor Hans Sikorski.

Photo by Valentin Vaylyev

representatives from music schools and colleges, radio and television. Several weeks ago, the Third Piano Concerto by Tikhon Khrennikov was given its first broadcast performance on Radio Dortmund. It was a great success. Over the years, West German music publishers have printed all genres of music from the Soviet constituent republics.

In just weeks of music and series of concerts devoted to the

classical and contemporary music by West German composers are to be held in the near future in Moscow, Leningrad, Tbilisi, and Yerevan.

It has been decided to organize a symposium in Moscow in 1984 on the subject of modern music, to act as a meeting ground for composers and musicologists from West Germany and the USSR.

## BUSINESS

### Reliable trading partner

The long experience that British firms have with the Soviet Union is convincing proof that the USSR is a reliable trading partner and always fulfills its obligations, our correspondent was told by Deputy Secretary of the British-Soviet Chamber of Commerce Kevin Thompson.

He headed a delegation of British businessmen that visited Moscow on the invitation of the USSR Chamber of Commerce.

His performance of Hamlet is not obviously outstanding. He is of average height, tall and not handsome. Only his endearing and intelligent eyes give a special, strenuous life.

One can feel his inner fire, great passion and thought.

He is a tragedian with a frenzied temperament.

Maryan's role in the TV serial "Tigran" recently shown by Central Television, brought him universal acclaim. The role revealed his mighty temperament and fiery temperament.

At the start his parents, also actors, were encouraged but pleased that their son chose to devote his life to the theatre.

### Theatre, Cinema and TV Stars

## VLADIMIR MSRYAN

The Yeravan Drama Theatre, popular in Armenia, was recently on tour in Moscow. Shakespeare's "Hamlet" was one of eight plays being shown in the Soviet capital. The leading role was played by Vladimir Msranyan.

His performance of Hamlet is not obviously outstanding. He is of average height, tall and not handsome. Only his endearing and intelligent eyes give a special, strenuous life.

One can feel his inner fire, great passion and thought.

He is a tragedian with a frenzied temperament.

Maryan's role in the TV serial "Tigran" recently shown by Central Television, brought him universal acclaim. The role revealed his mighty temperament and fiery temperament.

At the start his parents, also actors, were encouraged but pleased that their son chose to devote his life to the theatre.

Soviet movie actor Vyacheslav Tikhonov and world famous film actresses open the festival.  
Photo by Andrei Kryazev



He left his native Kirovsk, and joined Yeravan Institute of Theatre and Art. After graduating he worked for some time at the Young Spectators Theatre, then in the Russian Theatre stage he spoke fluent Russian. Something happened at that time which affected his stage career from then on.

A new theatre was founded in Yerevan in the late 60s (it was performing for Moscow audiences). Rahriva Kuplaysyan - his present chief director, set it up together with a group of young people. After some thought Msranyan joined the theatre company and it was here that his original and striking talent was formed.

Msranyan's current repertoire includes many different roles, which are, at times, so varied; for example, the spider-like farfalle inquisitor from "The Skylark" by Ammich, the unscrupulous Persian Mullah (in the historical play "The Call of the Gods" by the Armenian Zemlyansky); the crossing, ruthless yet deplored Duke Clarence in Shakespeare's "Richard III".

In everyday life Msranyan is quiet, polite, ironic and somewhat reserved. He perks up when the conversation turns to acting. He is also fond of ice-hockey and soccer.

Like his parents before him he is now concerned but pleased that his son has also decided to become an actor.

Mountains of pipes of diffe-

rent diameters at the complex await shipment. Nearly three-fourths of them are destined for the Soviet Union, Jan Sverma's main customer, while the rest will go to engineering enterprises in the other CMEA countries.

G. Andreou also had a meeting with Ya. Ryabov, Chairman of the USSR Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, at which matters of bilateral economic and technical cooperation were discussed.

The conference signed an agreement on promoting bilateral economic and industrial cooperation in the next decade. It will inaugurate a new impulsion in furthering bilateral trade and economic links and help promote friendly relations between the two nations.

The first consignment of goods - two hundred tonnes of seamless pipes - were sent to the Soviet Union from Podolsk, Czechoslovakia, in 1978. A year later the new pipe-rolling facility, forming part of the Jan Sverma steel mill complex shipped 30 thousand tonnes of pipes to its Soviet customer, while the equivalent figure for last year amounted to 47 thousand tonnes. This sharp increase in output was made possible thanks to help from Soviet specialists.

For more than two decades now, the Jan Sverma complex, in Slovakia, has maintained close links with similar enterprises in the city of Tula, south of Moscow, and in Rustov, Georgia.

G. Polozayev, Aeroflot general representative in the Peo-

ple's Republic of Bulgaria, reports that the Aeroflot and Leningrad carry fruit and vegetables for sale in Soviet retail shops. Such cargo is also transported by special charter flights.

Mountains of pipes of diffe-

rent diameters at the complex await shipment. Nearly three-

fourths of them are destined for the Soviet Union, Jan Sverma's main customer, while the rest will go to engineering enterprises in the other CMEA countries.

The first consignment of goods - two hundred tonnes of

seamless pipes - were sent to the Soviet Union from Podolsk, Czechoslovakia, in 1978. A year later the new pipe-rolling facility, forming part of the Jan Sverma steel mill complex shipped 30 thousand tonnes of pipes to its Soviet customer, while the equivalent figure for last year amounted to 47 thousand tonnes. This sharp increase in output was made possible thanks to help from Soviet specialists.

The first consignment of goods - two hundred tonnes of

seamless pipes - were sent to the Soviet Union from Podolsk, Czechoslovakia, in 1978. A year later the new pipe-rolling facility, forming part of the Jan Sverma steel mill complex shipped 30 thousand tonnes of pipes to its Soviet customer, while the equivalent figure for last year amounted to 47 thousand tonnes. This sharp increase in output was made possible thanks to help from Soviet specialists.

The first consignment of goods - two hundred tonnes of

seamless pipes - were sent to the Soviet Union from Podolsk, Czechoslovakia, in 1978. A year later the new pipe-rolling facility, forming part of the Jan Sverma steel mill complex shipped 30 thousand tonnes of pipes to its Soviet customer, while the equivalent figure for last year amounted to 47 thousand tonnes. This sharp increase in output was made possible thanks to help from Soviet specialists.

The first consignment of goods - two hundred tonnes of

seamless pipes - were sent to the Soviet Union from Podolsk, Czechoslovakia, in 1978. A year later the new pipe-rolling facility, forming part of the Jan Sverma steel mill complex shipped 30 thousand tonnes of pipes to its Soviet customer, while the equivalent figure for last year amounted to 47 thousand tonnes. This sharp increase in output was made possible thanks to help from Soviet specialists.

The first consignment of goods - two hundred tonnes of

seamless pipes - were sent to the Soviet Union from Podolsk, Czechoslovakia, in 1978. A year later the new pipe-rolling facility, forming part of the Jan Sverma steel mill complex shipped 30 thousand tonnes of pipes to its Soviet customer, while the equivalent figure for last year amounted to 47 thousand tonnes. This sharp increase in output was made possible thanks to help from Soviet specialists.

The first consignment of goods - two hundred tonnes of

seamless pipes - were sent to the Soviet Union from Podolsk, Czechoslovakia, in 1978. A year later the new pipe-rolling facility, forming part of the Jan Sverma steel mill complex shipped 30 thousand tonnes of pipes to its Soviet customer, while the equivalent figure for last year amounted to 47 thousand tonnes. This sharp increase in output was made possible thanks to help from Soviet specialists.

The first consignment of goods - two hundred tonnes of

seamless pipes - were sent to the Soviet Union from Podolsk, Czechoslovakia, in 1978. A year later the new pipe-rolling facility, forming part of the Jan Sverma steel mill complex shipped 30 thousand tonnes of pipes to its Soviet customer, while the equivalent figure for last year amounted to 47 thousand tonnes. This sharp increase in output was made possible thanks to help from Soviet specialists.

The first consignment of goods - two hundred tonnes of

seamless pipes - were sent to the Soviet Union from Podolsk, Czechoslovakia, in 1978. A year later the new pipe-rolling facility, forming part of the Jan Sverma steel mill complex shipped 30 thousand tonnes of pipes to its Soviet customer, while the equivalent figure for last year amounted to 47 thousand tonnes. This sharp increase in output was made possible thanks to help from Soviet specialists.

The first consignment of goods - two hundred tonnes of

seamless pipes - were sent to the Soviet Union from Podolsk, Czechoslovakia, in 1978. A year later the new pipe-rolling facility, forming part of the Jan Sverma steel mill complex shipped 30 thousand tonnes of pipes to its Soviet customer, while the equivalent figure for last year amounted to 47 thousand tonnes. This sharp increase in output was made possible thanks to help from Soviet specialists.

The first consignment of goods - two hundred tonnes of

seamless pipes - were sent to the Soviet Union from Podolsk, Czechoslovakia, in 1978. A year later the new pipe-rolling facility, forming part of the Jan Sverma steel mill complex shipped 30 thousand tonnes of pipes to its Soviet customer, while the equivalent figure for last year amounted to 47 thousand tonnes. This sharp increase in output was made possible thanks to help from Soviet specialists.

The first consignment of goods - two hundred tonnes of

seamless pipes - were sent to the Soviet Union from Podolsk, Czechoslovakia, in 1978. A year later the new pipe-rolling facility, forming part of the Jan Sverma steel mill complex shipped 30 thousand tonnes of pipes to its Soviet customer, while the equivalent figure for last year amounted to 47 thousand tonnes. This sharp increase in output was made possible thanks to help from Soviet specialists.

The first consignment of goods - two hundred tonnes of

seamless pipes - were sent to the Soviet Union from Podolsk, Czechoslovakia, in 1978. A year later the new pipe-rolling facility, forming part of the Jan Sverma steel mill complex shipped 30 thousand tonnes of pipes to its Soviet customer, while the equivalent figure for last year amounted to 47 thousand tonnes. This sharp increase in output was made possible thanks to help from Soviet specialists.

The first consignment of goods - two hundred tonnes of

seamless pipes - were sent to the Soviet Union from Podolsk, Czechoslovakia, in 1978. A year later the new pipe-rolling facility, forming part of the Jan Sverma steel mill complex shipped 30 thousand tonnes of pipes to its Soviet customer, while the equivalent figure for last year amounted to 47 thousand tonnes. This sharp increase in output was made possible thanks to help from Soviet specialists.

The first consignment of goods - two hundred tonnes of

seamless pipes - were sent to the Soviet Union from Podolsk, Czechoslovakia, in 1978. A year later the new pipe-rolling facility, forming part of the Jan Sverma steel mill complex shipped 30 thousand tonnes of pipes to its Soviet customer, while the equivalent figure for last year amounted to 47 thousand tonnes. This sharp increase in output was made possible thanks to help from Soviet specialists.

The first consignment of goods - two hundred tonnes of

seamless pipes - were sent to the Soviet Union from Podolsk, Czechoslovakia, in 1978. A year later the new pipe-rolling facility, forming part of the Jan Sverma steel mill complex shipped 30 thousand tonnes of pipes to its Soviet customer, while the equivalent figure for last year amounted to 47 thousand tonnes. This sharp increase in output was made possible thanks to help from Soviet specialists.

The first consignment of goods - two hundred tonnes of

seamless pipes - were sent to the Soviet Union from Podolsk, Czechoslovakia, in 1978. A year later the new pipe-rolling facility, forming part of the Jan Sverma steel mill complex shipped 30 thousand tonnes of pipes to its Soviet customer, while the equivalent figure for last year amounted to 47 thousand tonnes. This sharp increase in output was made possible thanks to help from Soviet specialists.

The first consignment of goods - two hundred tonnes of

seamless pipes - were sent to the Soviet Union from Podolsk, Czechoslovakia, in 1978. A year later the new pipe-rolling facility, forming part of the Jan Sverma steel mill complex shipped 30 thousand tonnes of pipes to its Soviet customer, while the equivalent figure for last year amounted to 47 thousand tonnes. This sharp increase in output was made possible thanks to help from Soviet specialists.

The first consignment of goods - two hundred tonnes of

seamless pipes - were sent to the Soviet Union from Podolsk, Czechoslovakia, in 1978. A year later the new pipe-rolling facility, forming part of the Jan Sverma steel mill complex shipped 30 thousand tonnes of pipes to its Soviet customer, while the equivalent figure for last year amounted to 47 thousand tonnes. This sharp increase in output was made possible thanks to help from Soviet specialists.

The first consignment of goods - two hundred tonnes of

seamless pipes - were sent to the Soviet Union from Podolsk, Czechoslovakia, in 1978. A year later the new pipe-rolling facility, forming part of the Jan Sverma steel mill complex shipped 30 thousand tonnes of pipes to its Soviet customer, while the equivalent figure for last year amounted to 47 thousand tonnes. This sharp increase in output was made possible thanks to help from Soviet specialists.

The first consignment of goods - two hundred tonnes of

seamless pipes - were sent to the Soviet Union from Podolsk, Czechoslovakia, in 1978. A year later the new pipe-rolling facility, forming